

the rebels have decided to remain in the area. It is a

only in which the Union can be preserved, not from any rooted opposition to the aims of the Union, but from any broad views of the political necessities of existence. The Union with slavery in it answers the purposes of a large majority of the Northern people well enough, as long as it was contented with governing them. It is indignation at slavery's proceeding to break up the Union under which they thrive so well that makes many willing to destroy it utterly. Should the issue be changed and

he rebels be willing to return to their allegiance on condition of the restoration of the *status quo*...

believe, as possible, including the old guard slaves of slavery, we fear that there would be a great number of War Democrats and Whigs, not to mention twaddlers, and eye- "Whats!" they would say (those who demanded the execution of the President), "Are you not gorged with loss yet?" How many millions of good money to fling away at a bad? When you are offered all this to buy away the rebellion, and to allow the rebels to remain in the South, you have a hundred thousand more lives and an untold billion of dollars for the benefit of a quantity of miserable negroes who are better off as they presently are? We should be sorry to risk the next President to the election, and to the hands of the rebels, and to the peace with slavery protected, offered, or sold, and the war continued for its abolition.

We should not forget the immense strength of the pro-slavery party in the North. We should remember, while we rejoice over the union victories at sea and on land, that the rebels are still in the Confederate State, united as the Administration party are divided by men malignant, unscrupulous, desperate, and would not take a very large proportion of War Democrats.

crats, and loyal Bell and Everett men, and Blair and
Dana Republicans to turn the balance the way

Why, give us time, and the common sense of the people will see that Peace without Emancipation would be worse than a delusion and a snare. And their year may work greater changes than this is. I say, it will, if all who accept the emancipation necessarily do their duty. If, whether they desire it or not, but it is none the less their duty and should be done. It is in this spirit and with this object that this movement has been set on foot. Its object is solely to sustain the government and restore the true Union by making the people feel deeply the vital nature of the Emancipation issue, to induce them to act upon Congress by petition, by personal influence, and every method by which it can be effected, to do its duty. It is not to divide the ranks, as a necessity of civil war and an essential preliminary to peace. This will be the main purpose of the speakers employed, but they will enforce other ideas and measures that shall tend to strengthen the government and crush the rebellion. We in- volve the countenance and assistance of all loyal persons of every name to this movement. If conducted as we believe it will be, it will do all we have to do. Let us take the name of fact—all the people, the recruiting offices, in Congress, and on the field—no battle.

LETTER FROM SAMUEL MAY, JR.

LEICESTER, Mass., Oct. 24, 1862.

To the Editor of The National Anti-Slavery Standard.

which I have just returned, enables me to give to you on some points of interest, in themselves, to the slave-laborer people, and to all friends of just Republicanism, some information of the progress of the direct-in fact much-needed channels, a portion of which is the result of the efforts of the benevolent efforts of your readers, and of others whose notice this may come, I send you a plain account of some things which I saw.

On the 10th of September, on our way, we had an opportunity to visit and to inspect the two Voluntary Reformation Saloons, which have become so famous throughout the country, and upon whose supporters and conductors the blessings of so many wearied and laboring men have been poured, and who have continued long to rest. Not merely rest, but happiness and health, and the recovery of the thousands of soldiers, passing through the city—of colored regiments as well as white—have been furnished here with refreshing food, rest, without money, and the most comfortable and airy surroundings, and cheerful conversation, and the rooms fitted up as hospitals for such as faint and ill by the way. These neat and well-ordered establish-

ments, springing up spontaneously and carried on without ostentation, tended by women whose devoted labors

constituted Sisters of Mercy and of Charity inclined by judicious and humane men, are a most honorable monument to the loyalty and the patriotism of Philadelphia. The same may be said of the many and cruel wrongs which have been enacted in her streets seemingly with her approval, during the past thirty years. The day for those acts of subversive slavery, we trust, has wholly gone. Certainly we are encouraging facts as to the progress of the cause. We are now raising the special Anti-Slavery Club-house on Chestnut street, as the headquarters of the Philadelphia Union League. It was on the morning of the day following the State election, and we were most happy in offering to the gentlemen, who were so good as to visit us, a copy of the *Philadelphia Union*—a paper for which the laborers of this League had extensively contributed. Most diligently and bravely they were to save their State from the deceptions and machinations of the Copperheads, and from the disgrace of coming under vassalage to those worse than their masters. We were glad to see the progress of slavery and its designs in terms which proved their thorough knowledge of its character, and their conviction of its necessity of its complete extirpation and abolition. We also visited the headquarters of the Commission for Recruiting Colored troops and witnessed the noble and patriotic regiment (now the principal strength of the city.

The day after our arrival in Washington we visited the Contraband Camp near Fourteenth street, recently removed thither from Capitol Hill. Camp Hill was

ington, and who cares for the honor and future wel-

of his country as well visit this country, and the duties which it teaches to the nation. On these last I do propose to enlarge; they are obvious enough, or I may fail to understand them now, say cannot long learn of the friends of our humanity and our country. It is necessary, unity to be maintained, that the main point, Capt. J. T. Jerry, was not in the cause. I did not see him, but heard him speak of our country and confidence by several of the trustees of the Freedmen's Bureau. I was not able to turn to myself to Mr. J. B. Holt, the Superintendent, and his wife, and by them were conducted most obligingly and pleasantly to every part of their great establishment, and to the various schools, and to the various industrial and agricultural operations, but both by the way, here, and there, what was not there we were impressed as we could not be by more pretensions science. The same is true from other buildings, and the same is true of the same, I say, level square, the fourth side being made by the road or street. On this level square many groups of people are, some only large enough to be playing and some only large enough to be playing of boys, of eight or nine years old, having sticks, or bones, or like, in their hands, imitating the motions of

rough is, the one in the flower, also both stand-governed the law of union, their terms of this settles out it and the national union The war against the separate and surrendered—that right the nation had been and from the and of the case of North was, The two proposition permit been done, should be a yet to be conducting the retelling

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